From the Buckeye State.

Legislature,

Upon the Subject.

Allen W. Thurman, the son of the "Old

Roman," is decidedly opposed to the choice

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

Senate find it convenient to call on Judge

It is supposed to have the indersement of

his father. The action of the Cleveland

Democrats, protesting against the selection

VEBY BAD POLICY.

course to trust to the judgment of the mem-bers of the General Assembly themselves,

olitic, Republicans and Der

place where angels dwell.
"This is no theory, but a condition with

which the Democratic party is now confront-ed, and the great question is: Do the members

of the Legislature intend to strengthen this idea, or as far as they are able dissipate it?

My great objection to the election of Mr. Baice and Mr. Thomas is that it would

trengthen it. I am led to this belief, not only

from what I know as to how a large number

"JUST AN INSTANCE.

For instance, vesterday I met one of the

Thurman, has anybody given a receipt in full for his Senatorship?' Only a short time afterward I met a member of the Legis-

lature, who is respected by everyone who knows him. I asked him who was going to

cause he has the most money!"
"And so it goes from mouth to mouth, and

ocratic members of the General Assembly

intend again to place our party in the cate-

or as a reward for party services rendered."

A TIME FOR ALL THINGS.

"I do not mean to say that men never de

time for all things, and that the present is

these gentlemen be elected the tendency

could not but belp strengthen and make more widespread the belief that only through the agency of money can political matters of any kind be successfully con-

"The ultimate results of the acts of this

BAD ENOUGH NOW.

fairs is bad enough to-day, and I believe it is the duty of every man to do nothing that

"Don't you suppose that Mr. Brice and Mr. Thomas both understand and see this?"

the next few days as a candidate.

MAY NOW BE SETTLED

Salleiter Hepburn Has a Plan to Recencile

Long-Sinuding Grievances.

"If they do not neither of them is fit to

"Everybody knows that this state of af-

hemselves as citizens.

will make it worse.'

'Brice,' was his reply, 'be-

cess of the party.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Prof. Orton Says the Benefits of Natural Gas Fuel

ARE NOT APPRECIATED.

Too Much of the Valuable Fuel Now Running to Waste.

IT MAY BE MISSED SOMETIME.

Theories of the Ohio State Geologist on Rock Pressure.

A TALK TO MANY EMINENT GEOLOGISTS

Prof. Orton, the State Geologist of Ohio, dwelt upon the great waste of natural gas in Ohio and Indiana yesterday. He delivered a lecture on the rock pressure in Ohio and Indiana. His address was before the American Geological Society meeting in New

PETCIAL TRANSPARE TO THE DISPATOR. NEW YORK, December 27 .- At the meeting of the American Geological Society, today, Prof. Edward Orton, State Geologist of Ohio, discussed the "Origin of the Rock Pressure of Natural Gas in the Trenton Limestone of Ohio and Indiana." He said: "Natural gas derived from the Trenton limestone has supplied during the last year, and is now supplying, all the fuel and a considerable part of the artificial light that is used by at least 400,000 people in Northwestern Ohio and in Central Indiana. Within the same limits it is the basis of a varied line of manufactories, the annual product of which will make an aggregate of limesione, there is a good word at hand many millions of dollars.

rapidity.

"The largest gas production of Trenton limestone that has yet been reached is to be credited to the present year. A well drilled at Stuartsville, six miles north of Findlay, early last summer, produced through the easing, a pipe 5% inches in diameter, 28,-000,000 cubic feet of gas every 24 hours.

AS BIG AS ANY. "There are but few wells in any fields that exceed these figures. Most of the wells that have been so reported have been estimated, not measured. An equally astonishing advance had been made in the oil production of this rock, within four counties of Northwestern Ohio. Single wells during the last year have begun their production at a rate of 10,000 barrels a day; and more than 200,000 barrels of total production are already to be credited to single wells of the new field, while a considerable number have passed the 100,000 barrel mark.

"The rock pressure of the gas is a vital factor in all this production. To its energy is due the propulsion of the volatile fuel from the wells where it is released, through 20, 30, 50 miles of buried pipes to the cities, which it supplies with the unspeakable advantages of gaseous fuel. This is the same eduse that lifts the oil from the rock estate of Mrs. J. H. McLesn, who died in all flowing wells.

WHAT BOCK PRESSURE IS.

"By rock pressure is meant the pressure which a gauge shows in a well that is locked in, after the drill has reached the gas reservoir. The iron tubing of the well becomes by this means a part of the reservoir. and the same conditions as to pressure are and the same conditions as to pressure are supposed to pertain to it that are found in the porous rock below. The rock pressure of gas varies greatly in different fields, and to a less, but still an important extent, in different portions of the same field. The highest rock pressure recorded in the Trenton limestone is about 650 pounds to the square inch, while there are considerable sections of the gas territory that never reach 300 pounds pressure per square inch. The original pressure in the Findlay field was 450 pounds, varying somewhat in wells of different depths.

THE AVERAGE PRESSURE.

"In the Wood county field, from which the largest amount of gas is now being conweyed to Ohio cities, the original pressure ranged from 420 to 480 pounds, the general pressure being counted 460 pounds to the square inch. There were occasional records made of higher pressures still in single wells; but of such cases the number is very small, and the existence of these incredulous pressures was short lived.

"In the Indiana field a still greater reduction of rock pressure is noted. The range of the principal Indiana wells is between 250 and 325 pounds to the square inch. The Indiana gas wells, as compared with the Ohio gas wells, are marked by a reduction in total depth as well as in rock pressure, the figures for depth in the productive territory seldom or never passing 1,000 feet."

PROF. ORTON'S THEORY.

Prof. Orton discredits the theories that the gas. He thinks that the rock pressure of cruisers were the beginning. gas in Trenton limestone of Ohio and Indiana is hydrostatic in its origin. "Sagacious operators," he says, "are becoming satisfied by their own experiences that the root of rock pressure is to be found in the water column that stands connected with the porous rock in which the gas and oil are contained

"When the drill descends into the gas by "Nineteen Desperate and Determined Men," demanding that he have ready for them on December 24, \$400,000, and adding contiguous and lower-lying terrace, oil, ac-companied by the gas, appears; but at a lit-tle lower level salt water is struck, and this vear-old tough, called for the package. He tle lower level salt water is struck, and this rises promptly in the well, sometimes to the point of overflow. Far out from the narrow ridges, or restricted terraces, where gas and oil are found, the sait water reigns undis- lieved that Stackpole is implicated in the turbed, and whenever drilled to it, rises in the wells as in those already described.

AN ARTESIAN RISE. "The rise of the salt water is unmistakably artesian. It depends on hydrostatic pressure, as does the flow of all artesian wells, and its head must be sought, as in other like flows, in the higher portions of Henry Hull.

The Joyless City, are described in an Apache Indian, who murdered Lieuteria, on the first flows, in the higher portions of Henry Hull.

the structure that are contiguous. The earest outcrops of this porous Trenton are found in the shores of Lake Superior, at an

altitude of about 100 feet above tide. "It is certainly significant that an abundnot flow of salt water is struck in boring in Northern Ohio or in Indiana. No matter at what depth, it rises generally to the level of Lake Superior, or, in other words, about 600 feet above tide. If the mouth of the well is below this level, as in the case in the Wabash Valley, the salt water overflows. The height to which the salt water rises in any portion of the field is one of the elements to be used in measuring the force which can be exerted on the gas and oil that are caught in the traps of the terraces and arches of the perous Trenten limestone.

NOT THE SAME PRESSURE. "The rock pressure of the gas differs at various points, because of the difference in depth of the rock below sea level. The rock pressure of Trenton limestone gas is due to a salt water column measured from about 600 feet above tide to the level of the structure

600 feet above tide to the level of the structure which yields the gas.

"There is no danger that the great gas reservoirs of to-day will 'cave in' or 'blow up' after the gas is withdrawn from them. The gas will not leave the perous rook until the salt water obliges it to by driving it out and taking its place. The doctrine lays the ax at the root of all the optimistic theories which blossom out in every district where natural gas is discovered, and especially aroone the real estate operators of each new among the real estate operators of each new field, to the effect that nature will not fail to perpetually maintain or perpetually renew the aupplies which we find so delightfully adapted to our comfort and service. So far us we are concerned, it is certain that nature has done about all that she is going to do in this line. In her great laboratory a thou-sand years are as a single day. WASTING A TREASURE.

"No doctrine could exert a more health-"No doctrine could exert a more health-ful influence on the communities that are enjoying the inestimable advantages of the new fuel than this. If it were at once ac-cepted it would add years to the duration of these precious supplies of power. The ignorant and reckless waste that is going on in the new gas field is lamentable. The worst of it comes from city and village cor-porations that are bringing the gas within their boundaries to give away to manufact-urers whom they can induce on these terms to locate among them. To characterize the use of a million feet of natural gas a day in

"More than 40 glass furnaces, not one of them three years old, are now in very successful operation within the territory named, while iron and steel mills, potteries and brickworks, and a long list of lactories, in the Trenton limestone gas in Ohio is not likely to be longlived. It seems entirely probable that the term of its future which cheap power is a desideratum, have of a number of one digit. In considerable been built up on all sides, with wonderful sections of the field the salt water is very aggressive. It requires a steadily increas-ing pressure on the wells to hold it back.

DISAPPOINTMENT LIKELY. "There is likely to be great disappoint ment in what is called gas territory. The pressure and volume of large tracts are found to fail together. Wells draw their supplies from long distances. A farm, or even a section a mile square, may be effect-ually drained of its gas without a well being drilled upon it. Natural gas is a very admirable product, but its highest office, after all, should be to prepare the way for something better than itself, viz.; artificial gas fuel—better for the reason that while it furnishes all the intrinsic advantages of natural gas, it will be free from the inevit-able disadvantages of treasures secured in the way this gas has been secured."

SUES FOR A MILLION.

Action for Thut Amount Brought Against the Estate of a Dead Man-A Railroad Deal the Cause of the Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, December 27 .- The estate of the late Dr. James H. McLean was sued to-day for \$995,000. The plaintiff in the case is W. Jackson and the defendants are L. F. Campbell and J. H. Crane, surviving executors of the J. H. McLean estate, the last named being also administrator of the shortly after her husband's demise. The petition embraces about a dozen pages of typewritten matter, and it sets forth as the basis of the action Dr. McLean's connection with the Carbondale, Metropolis and Padu-

cah Railroad Company.

It is averred that the directors of this road authorized the issue of 2,040 interest bearing 6 per cent bonds of the par value of parties of the second part, the corporation tself being the party of the first part. The bonds issued were payable at the London agency of the company in 1915. The trustees accepted the trust imposed upon them by the above transactions, but shortly after-ward McLean, on his own account, agreed to purchase the entire series of bonds at 85

per cent of their face value. This was agreed to and he began to furnish money for the construction of the road and had actually furnished \$25,000 when he died and since then nothing, it is claimed, has been receeived from his estate, though his representatives retained the bonds. His wife, who is a co-executor of his will and beneficiary under it, also died shortly after her husband and now the Doctor's cotrustee snes for \$995,000, the balance of the purchase money on the bonds bought at 15

PROGRESS OF THE NEW NAVY. The Bultimore Has Been Completed and

Accepted by Secretary Tracy. WASHINGTON, December 27 .- The conractors for the construction of the new cruiser Baltimore have notified the Navy Department that the vessel is completed. secretery Tracy this afternoon formally inructed Captain Schley to accept her conditionally upon the complaint of the con-tractors of any work remaining to be done under the contract.

The Baltimore is the eighth vessel accent-Prof. Orton discredits the theories that

rock pressure is due to the weight of the
overlying rocks or to the expansive force of

vessels built of steel, of which the Roach

HIS LIFE OR \$400,000.

The Very Impressive Demand Made Upon

n Montaun Millionnire. BUTTE, MONT., December 27 .- W. A. Clarke, one of the wealthiest men in this city, a few days ago received a letter signed

was locked up. He says that he was paid \$10 by an un known man to carry the note, and was to meet him just outside of the city. It is bescheme, if not the originator of it.

TA POOR MAN'S PALACE. and the amusements and instruction provided for the inhabitants of PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1889-TWELVE PAGES.

WITH A BIG STRING.

istributes Decorations - Several

Handsome Ones on Exhbit-

tion in Washington.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, December 27 .- The Na-

onal Museum has been temporarily en-

riched through the kindness of Mrs. Samuel

near the Grant collection are now displayed

green and tied in an einborate bow at its lower end, is a crescent, within which is en-closed a five-pointed star, both of garnet. Attached to these is a seven-pointed star of beautifully worked silver, with center of

three sprays of green enamel.

It was Mrs. Cox's intention to leave these decorations in the hands of the museum authorities, but the Turkish Government has

Cox's possession until she dies, then that, too, will be returned. For about a month the decorations will be on exhibition.

NOT WORRIED AT ALL.

Why Mr. Westinghouse Takes a Decision

Agninst Him Very Coelly-A Chicago

Patent Lawyer's Claim of

Little Real Value.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

lawyer in Chicago named Dixon has se-

cured a patent upon a detail in the Westing-

In the course of their experiments, Mr.

applied for a patent. Meantime Westinghouse Company had en out patents on the new

taken out patents on the new device, and had neglected to ask for patents

on the tank. Eventually they filed their application, and contested Dixon's claim.

The Commissioner decided against them

on the ground that they had been dilatory

in making their application, although he acknowledged that they were the origina-

tors of the idea, Mr. George Westing-house, Jr., President of the company, said

to-day:

The decision of the Commissioner does not worry us at all. The essential features of our airbrake were invented about 17 years ago, and have been in use ever since. Dixon's patent is a mere detail, sued for in 1887. He cappet results in the commission of the commission of

ent is a mere detail, sued for in 1887. He cannot possibly injure us, because if he tries to collect royalties, or anything of the sort, we shall rest upon the priority of our general invention. He never could have had a chance had I not been so busy at the time that I could not attend to this matter. This kind of thing is by no means infrequent in the case of important inventions which are worth millions. All kinds of attacks are made upon them, and this, I think, is simply an attempt to raise a scare by which the stock of the corporation would suffer a decline. Speculators could then by in at a low figure, and afterward sell at a profit. We shall go on as usual, I do not think any court would sustain an action for

hink any court would sustain an action for lamages if Dixon should bring one, because its invention, which he didn't invent, is sub-

CUT IN HALF WHILE SLEEPING.

A Peculiar Accident Costing the Lives of

Two Colored Sailers.

PORTLAND, ORE., December 27 .- At 1:30

clock this morning the Union Pacific

British ship Clan McKenzie, at Coffin Rock,

on the Columbia river. Charles Austin and

Matthew Reid, two colored sailors, were instantly killed. They were asleep in the forecastle of the Clan McKenzie, and when

the bow of the Oregon struck her, the sharp

plate of iron ran into the bunks in which th

sailors were lying, cutting the two men in

halves. They were struck at the waist and the upper part of each body fell into the river below and sank.

Charles Fish, the coal passer of the Ore-

gon, was injured, but not fatally. A mem-ber of the Clan's crew said that as soon as

every direction, bespattering the walls and

pour in. The Oregon was on her way down

played, and that the vessel was moored par

llel with the channel at the time.

the river en route to San Francisco with

oken timbers and then the water began t

the two men were cut their blood

sidiary and supplementary to the one we use

ton. Knowing that it was not pe

NO GAMBLER WANTED

The Manner in Which the Sultan of Torkey The Vanderbilts Enforcing their Law Against Speculation.

AN OLD EMPLOYE FIRED FOR IT.

S. Cox, widow of the popular diplomat and Democratic statesman. In one of the cases Shaken to Its Cautar Shaken to Its Center

His Transactions in the Grain Pit Charged With His

near the Grant collection are now displayed beautiful specimens of the insignia which accompany honors conferred by the Sultan of Turkey. Of these are the jewels of the order of the "Mejidleh," bestowed upon Mr. Cox after he had resigned his position as United States Minister to Turkey. From a broad watered crimson ribbon, bordered with a narrow stripe of green and tied in an elaborate bow at its lower end, is a crescent, within which is en-One of the managers of the New York Central Railroad's grain business has just been fired. The Vanderpilts do not allow

ish inscription. Entirely distinct is the decoration intended to be worn on the breast. It is a seven-pointed star, more than three inches in diameter—a beautiful combination of gold, silver and enamel. Between each of the points of the great star are crescents and stars also of silver.

Equally interesting and decidedly more valuable in an intrinsic sense are the decorations alongside those which were presented to Mr. Cox. They are those belonging to the order of the "Shefakai," and were conferred by Sultan Abdul Hamid on Mrs. Cox. A large crimson and green enamel star with a gold, center on which is the Sultan's autograph, depends from a broad white ribbon with a red and green border. The start to be worn on the breast is almost as large as that of the Mejidich, but is more elaborate. There are really two stars. The upper one is of garnet, with a center boss of green enamel and gold. The background of the lower star is of diamonds, with here and three sprays of green enamel. NEW YORK, December 27 .- It is a law of the Vanderbilt railroad system that employes of whatever rank must not engage in speculation. Every report that a subordinate is speculating is made the subject of rigorous investigation. There are many of these investigations in a year. One of them has just come to an end, and to-day the Produce Exchange was greatly stirred by the announcement that Mr. Chas. A. Pool associated with Mr. H. McK. Twombly in the management of the Central's grain busi-ness, had been requested to send his resigna-

lives in good style at the Ariston, 1732 Broadway. He has complied with the demand of the directors, and will retire from the company's service on January 1. Mr. R. L. Douglas, agent for the Western Transit Company, has been named as his successor.

THE TALK OF A DAY. Mr. Pool is one of the best-known members of the Produce Exchange. The duties of his place in the Central required him to spend much of his time among the grain men of the Exchange. The retirement of Mr. Pool was of much interest to them. They talked about it all day.
It could not be learned that Mr. Pool had

thorities, but the Turkish Government has willed otherwise. It is customary in polite Mahommedan circles to demand the return of such expensive jewels as these when the person to whom they were given dies, and as Mr. Cox, unfortunately, is no more, the Sultan wants the jewelry, so that he may be able to give it—with the customary string attached—to someone else. The one which was given to Mrs. Cox will remain in Mrs. Cox's ressession until she dies, then that, been engaged in any recent transactions in the wheat pit. It was authentically an-nounced though that Mr. Pool was severely injured in the famous wheat deal engineered by Mr. James R. Keene, half a dozen years ago, and that there are still heavy amounts due from him as a result of his transactions at that time. People in authority in the Central were not sure that Mr. Pool's resigcentral were not sure that air. Pool's resig-nation had been requested as a result of these or other transactions in the grain mar-ket, though they were positive that one line of the investigation by the directors had been conducted on that theory. NEW YORK, December 27 .- A patent

house airbrake, in spite of the opposition of the Westinghouse Company. The Com-missioner of Patents rendered his decision late last week, and the Westinghouse Company intends to take an appeal. A few years ago the Westinghouse people made a trip through the country, experimenting at It was further learned that the attention of Mr. Depew and of the directors of the Central was called to Mr. Pool at the naval parade in the harbor at the Centennial fesvarious places with a new contrivance in connection with their sirbrake. The new device did not work, and they invented an-other, of which the storage tank was a tivities on April 29. Mr. Pool was com-mander of the Central's fleet of tugs. As such, he togged himself out in an admiral's uniform of gold lace, and indulged in other George Westinghouse, Jr., says Lawyer Dixon saw the first contrivance at Burling-Mr. Pool, in explanation of his retir from the Central's service, said: "I received

a note asking for my resignation. I asked if there were any charges against me, and was told that there were none. I have nothing more to say."

SHORT OF SOFT COAL.

Philadelphia Manufacturers Complain of a Scarcity of the Fuel They Une-A Scarcity of Cars Causing Considerable Inconvenience.

less useful than heretofore.

unless the receipts are soon meres

A PLOT TO ESCAPE.

Nick of Time.

full cargo and passengers, and the Clan Mackenzie was lying at anchor in one side of the channel. The captain of the ship claims that the lights were all propertly disassistance. Thwing Coulter, the Dresden murderer, had sawed through the bolt of the cell door of a prisoner named Emory, who was to release the others.

All presden ment that she was married prior to her union with him.

She says "the ceremony performed on the 7th day of January, 1889, was per-

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS FIGHT. One Under Arrest and May be Lynched for His Companion's Murder.

NEEDLES, CAL., December 27 .- C. W Davis, day telegraph operator at Beach Springs, Arizona, was shot and killed last ight near the telegraph office in that place. O. L. Ambrose, the night operator, who is charged with the shooting has been arrested. There are fears that he will be The shooting is supposed to have grown out of a fight which the men had yesterday in which Davis was badly beaten and kicked

in the face and head. Even a Japanese Marderer Appeals, New York. December 27 .- Connect for he condemned Japanese marderer Judico who was taken to Sing Sing to await execu-tion by electricity, has appealed his case and the execution will consequently be

stayed. An Indian Hauged for Murder, GLOBE, ARIZ., December 27 .- Napdiezaz.

the Brazilian Mesarchy-A Reason Given for the Recall of the Ex-Emperor's Subsidy.

CHARLES A. POOL THE MARKED MAN.

Misfertune. gold and enamel. On the central golden plate is the Saltan's autograph, engraved, while around the enamel margin is a Turkish inscription. Entirely distinct is the decoration intended to be worn on the breast. It is the decoration intended to be worn on the breast.

tion to the directors.

Mr. Pool's salary was \$10,000 a year. He

ANOTHER GREAT TROUBLE. The main trouble, according to these an thorities, was Mr. Pool's management of the eanal boat end of his department. He has the chartering of canal boats for the Central, and there are plenty of opportunities for speculation in canal boat charters.

CEPROTAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR 1 PHILADELPHIA, December 27 .- Manuacturers who are consumers of soft coal complain of a scarcity of that kind of fuel. The Franklin sugar refinery and the Spreckels refinery are among the big conceras in the city which consume bituminous coal, and a great deal of it is used by steamships coming to this port. There is plenty of soft coal at the mines, but the difficulty has been to get it to the seaboard, owing to a scarcity of ears. The coal cars of the anthracite carrying roads are loaded full of hard coal, and side-tracked. All other available rolling stock is kept in constant

motion, transporting grain and miscellaneous The supply from the Cumberland district has been curtailed by the destruction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, which was washed out by the heavy floods. Formerly cars could make at least three trips daily from the Cumberland mines to the canal, and then the Baltimore and Ohio road o'clock this morning the Union Pacific would take the soal from the other end of steamer Oregon ran into and sunk the the canal and quickly transport it to the city. Now that the product of the mines comes all the way by rail, a number of days are required for a car to make a round trip, and the rolling stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is thus tied up, and is much

The price of bituminous coal is \$1 10 at the mines, and \$3 25 in this city, by the carload, with a prospect of a sharp advance

The Plans of the Prisoners Revealed in the ZANESVILLE, O., December 27 .- This

orenoon one of the prisoners in the jail here disclosed a plot of ten prisoners to murder the jailer and escape with outside After the discovery, Quigley, who was implicated in the plot, assaulted and would have killed a prisoner named Morris, who they claimed disclosed the plot to the officers.

7th formed questions and the plot to the officers.

A BOYCOTT ON DRESSED BEEF. The Farmers' Alliance Has Adopted Reso

tions to That Effect. LAWRENCE, KAN., December 27 .- The Farmers' Altiauce of this county met today, and adopted resolutions boycotting all dressed beet men. Each member pledged himself to buy nothing from butchers or any meatmarket that handles the product of the establishment of any packer who is believed to be a member of what the resolution designated as the "best combine."

A VICTIM OF HIGHWAYMEN.

The Death of a Man Who Was Sandbagged nud Robbed. KANSAS CITY, December 27 .- J. Mitchell, of Missouri City, died here today at the home a relative. He was found in an unconscious condition last Tuesday

morning at the corner of Twelfth street and Baltimore avenue.

He recovered consciousness only long enough to tell that he had been sandbagged

NOT THE RIGHT TIME REPUBLIC OR ANARCHY.

There is No Chance for the Restoration of

WASHINGTON, December 27. - Mr. Valoute, the Brazilian Minister, has resived a cablegram from Ruy Barboza, the Minister of Finance of the Provisional Gov-ernment of Brazil, dated Rio Janeiro, Deomber 27, of which the following is a trans-

lation:

Silve, who was transported, has acknowledged to the police authorities the wisdom of the act of bankhment. Ex-Premier Ouro Preto has been bankshment. Ex-Premier Ouro Preto has been bankshment. Ex-Premier Ouro Preto has been bankshment. Ex-Premier of our Orogen the part of his followers. The imperial family, because of their having changed their attitude taken here Trom acquiescence to encouragement of the pretensions of reaction and making this the cause of the throne, were deprived of to civil list as an act of the remarkshment maintains the civil list as an act of mere (elerance, unheard of in any other revolution, and added to this a subsidy of \$2.50.50. The Emperor accepted both here, but on his arrival in Europe, under the advice of the disastrous counselors who had brought about the fall of the monarchy, refused the subsidy because it was an act of the revolution, but accepted the civil list as a right based upon its due because it was an act of the based upon at facepted the civil list as a right based upon at lie view of this denial of the legitimacy the revolution, which has been sanctioned the civil list and subsidy was an act of mero minon sense. These measures have here met the course among the civil list and subsidy was an act of mero minon sense. These measures have here met

the civil list and subsidy was an act of mere common sense. These measures have here met with general support.

Let Europe reflect on her revolutions effected at the expense of floods of blood and great financial dissaters. We have accomplished ours without one drop of blood and the least financial trouble. Whoever thus conducts himself in the most trying moments must be able to manage his affairs with sufficient discretion and judgment. We shall continue to respect all rights, maintain the trihunals, organize the administration, observe all contracts and keep up the hudges, but any attempt against public order will be repressed with implacable severity. Commerce, agriculture and the working classes call upon us to assume the attitude. We shall hand over to the Constitutional Convention the Republic intact. Those who believe that this convention is called to decide between the Republic and the monarchy, are mistaken. The monarchy is out of the question. The Constitutional Convention will only have to organize the Republic. There is no more Monarchial party here. The European press should not be misled by newsmongers, whose machinations are here objects either of amazement or derision. These mistakes of the press foment here schemes of disturbance, but the dilemma now is simply, Republic or anarchy.

TWO KAILROADS WEDDED.

lidation of the Bell's Gap and Clearfield and Jefferson Rands. IMPECIAL TRUEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27 .- The Bell's Gap and Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad Companies voted to-day to consolidate, under the name of the Pennsylvania and Northwestern Railroad Company. The capital stock of the new company is \$1,600,000, and the bonded indebtedness \$1,660,000, an increase in each issue of \$110,-000 over the combined capitalization of the old companies. The new stock and bonds are apportioned pro rata among the stock and bond holders. The management expects' to be able to pay 5 per cent dividends upon the new stock, as it was the intention to merge the roads until their earning capacity was sufficient to pay 5 per cent. The con-solidation takes effect January 1, 1890.

attacks made, are overlooked, and that is, no matter what are their qualifications, no The road is 63 miles long, extending from Bellwood, in Biair county, seven miles from matter what are their qualifications, no matter how purely they may conduct their canvass, no matter if everything is apparently as clear and white as snow, neither they themselves nor the Democratic party can make the great public believe that money was not used. Bellwood, in Biarr county, seven miles from Altonas, to Punxantawney, in Jefferson county, tapping bituminous coal fields. The officers are: Charles F. Berwind, President; Aaron Fries, Vice President: Frank S. Lewis, Secretary and Treasurer, and H. A. Berwind, John H. Converse, Aaron Fries, Stephen Greene, Samuel G. Lewis and John Beatte. Directors

ACCIDENTS ON THE L ROAD.

Two Men Meet Death la n Similar Manner on the Same Morning.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, I NEW YORK, December 27 .- William Smedley, 70 years old, a station agent on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, attempted to get on the rear platform of the last car of a train at the station at Myrtle and Washington avenues. The train had started, and the old man was unable to get the gate

When Smedley reached the end of the platform he was struck by the guard rail and knocked off. He fell head foremost to the street and his skull was fractured on the navement. He died instantly. An unknown man, 40 years old, fell from the elevated railroad platform at the station.

corner of Bridge street and Myrtle avenue, this morning and struck upon his head or the tracks, sustaining a concussion of the most reputable attorneys in this city. The man takes no active part in politics at all, and the first question he asked was: 'Well, He was removed to the city hospital in an

ous condition. He will probably

GENUINE JUVENILE DEPRAVITY. A Little Girl Who Stole the Pennies From Her Bend Father's Eyes.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE BROOKLYN, N. Y., Decetaber 27 .- A little, thin-voiced, 12-year-old girl was accused in the Police Court to-day of half a It is becoming so plain that this is the gen-eral thought, that I cannot believe the Demdozen petty crimes, the worst of which was the stealing of the pennies from her dead gory where we have been during the past six years, either to gratify personal ambition father's eyes one year ago. Last evening she tried to pawn two \$500 diamond rings for \$2. The jeweler to whom she offered them took her by the ear and led her to the

police station.

A dozen big policemen and detective surrounded the small child, and tried in vain to make her confess where she stole the jewelry. She passed the night in a cell without sleeping a wink. To-day in court she refused to open her head, and she was given in the care of the Humane Society. The owner of the rings has not been found

MRS. HAMILTON WILL FIGHT.

Her Answer to the Petition of Her Husband for a Divorce. NEW YORK, December 27 .- Counsel for Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton to-day filed her answer to her husband's complaint in his suit for an annulment of the marriage. She puts in a general denial of her husband's allegations against her, including the averment that she was married prior to her

7th day of January, 1889, was per-formed at the solicitation and earnest re-quest of the plaintiff, as the proper culmi-nation of the relations subsisting between

GOT IT BAD AT OMAHA. Two-Thirds of the Population Suffering

From the Russian Inflorage. OMAHA, NEB., December 27 .- La grippe or Russian influenza, is prevailing here in epidemic form. It is estimated that fully two-thirds of the population are suffering from it at the present time. It is in mild form, only about half those attacked being confined to their beds, if medical treatment is promptly given. There have been no deaths.

NO ICE PALACE THIS YEAR. For Reasons Unnecessary to Mention the

WASHINGTON, December 27 .- Solicitor Project Has Been Abandoned. ST. PAUL, December 27 .- The Directors Hepburn has returned to Washington from of the Carnival Association have deter-New York, and is now engaged in the preparation of his report on the condition of mined to abandon the building of an ice affairs at Castle Garden. It is understood that he will recommen

MAUD HOWE, in to-mor row's DISPATCH, gives some valuable hints to men and maidens who are in love.

THOUSANDS HAVE IT.

The Grippe Strikes Massachusetta Quito Hard-At Loast 25,030 Cases in the To Elect a Millionaire as Senator City of Boston Alone-Other Places Badly Affected.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPARCEL) Boston, December 27. - Twenty-five NO SUSPICION OF CORRUPTION. sand, says City Physician McCollom are the figures necessary to cover the cases of influenza now in Boston. The physicians, Should Rest Upon the Action of the Present however, are confident that the epidemic has had its run now, especially since the cold wave has struck in. Said Mr. McCol-AN EXPRESSION FROM A. W. THURMAN lom: "I have had but one new case in the city jall to-day, which would seem to indicate that the influenza is abuting, but it He is Supposed to Represent the Views of His Father may be that it has only exhausted itself in my limited field of observation. When the influenza goes it will go as suddenly as it

came, but no one can tell when it will go.
In the event that the weather turns cold and
clear the disease will be likely to disapof Brice, Thomas or any other millionaire as Senator from Ohio. He believes that, Dr. Durgin, Chairman of the Board of whether truthfully or not, such an election would be regarded by the public as secured Health, says that it is not at all improbable that 10 per cent of the residents of Boston have been afflicted with the epidemie. The disease in itself is not fatal. Most of the by money. This would endanger the succases which have come under Dr. Durgin's actice have been very severe, lasting from two to four days, and when the fever disappeared the patients were left estentimes with COLUMBUS, December 27.-Mr. A. W. Thurman, son of Judge Allen G. Thurman, is given some prominence in the Senatorial contest because of the supposition that he represents the sentiments and preferences of his father in the contest which is now at the contest which is now his father in the contest, which is now at with it.

In Cambridge many of the clerks are unhaad. All the prominent sandidates for the able to be at their desks, and at the house of correction in Cambridge 138 out of 550 pris-Thurman when they come to the city, and oners are sick. Sixty prisoners in Salem jail are confined to their bunks. The doceach recognized the importance of his influence by allowing the impression to go out that he is on friendly terms and has the good for estimate that there are 1,000 cases of in-fluenza in Malden. Judge Sherman, of Salem, was obliged to remain at his home this morning, by reason of illness, and there will be no session of the Superior Civil Court until Monday on account of the will at least of Thurman.

Allen W, has been talking several days about promulgating an interview on the situation, and to-day he came to the front.

NOT VERY FAR AWAY.

of Brice to the Senate, and the appointment The Missing Cashier of a Conshohocken of a committee to take further action, was used as a topic to draw Mr. Thurman out.
When asked what he thought of the
Cleveland meeting, he said: Bank Seen Near the Scene of His Defalcation-A Man Who Knows Him Well Met Him Christman Night. "Well, it doesn't strike me favorably. The Democratic party, for the first time in ten years, is now united. Such a movement as this is certain not to be conducive to con-

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPARCE. PHILADELPHIA, December 27. - The pissing eashier of the Tradesmen's National have seen him near Conshohoeken, but Robert S. Condon, a resident of Norristown, bers of the General Assembly themselves, than to try to influence their judgment in the way indicated. The members-elect, as far as I know, are not only capable of settling this matter as it should be, but also men who cannot be influenced, either directly or indirectly, by other than what they believe to be for the best interests of the said positively to-day that he had seen Cresson on Christmas night, in that city.
Mr. Condon, who knows Cresson well,
when asked if it were true that he had seen the missing eashler, said: "Yes, I saw Mr. Cresson on Christmas night. I was walking pretty rapidly out Main street, near the residence of the late General Hartranft, when I noticed a man, also walking fast, in front of me. I did not pay any particular party.
"It seems to me that the main objections to both Mr. Brice and Mr. Thomas, in the attention to the man until we reached the corner where the lamppost stood. As he passed under the light I was struck by the

parently as clear and white as snow, neither they themselves nor the Democratic party can make the great public believe that money was not used.

MONEY IN POLITICS.

"This, too, can be said without reflecting upon the gentlemen named, for this idea of conducting political campaigns on a cash basis is the almost unlimited belief among all classes, for the potency of money in politics. Republicans and Democrate alike, that he was hiding near his home. Friends, it is said, have extended a helping hand to hide Cresson for I am sure it was \$12 a ton, but it had failen to \$4, and his firm had been obliged, in 1886, to go out of that line of business. Then the price of ordinary the similarity between him and the missing cashier of the Consbohockee bank. I hurried forward, and Cresson—for I am sure it was \$12 a ton, but it had failen to \$4, and his firm had been obliged, in 1886, to go out of that line of business. Then the price of ordinary the similarity between him and the missing cashier of the Consbohockee bank. I hurried forward, and Cresson—for I am sure it was he—turned down the street and walked in the direction of the railroad station at the foot of Franklin street. I did not follow him.

The general impression has been, ever since Cresson disappeared with \$90,000, the property of the Tradesmen's National Bank, that he was hiding near his home. Friends, it is said, have extended a helping hand to hide cresson. If was a truck by the similarity between him and the missing cashier of the Consbohockee bank. I hurried forward, and Cresson—for I am sure it was \$12 a ton, but it had failen to \$4, and his firm had been obliged, in 1886, to go out of that line of business. Then the price of ordinary the similarity between him and the missing cashier of the Consbohockee bank. I hurried forward, and Cresson—for I am sure it was hid firm had been withdrawn.

COMPARATIVE PICURES.

In response to queries by Mr. Cronemeyer said that to manufacture a box of tin plate in this country cost about the foot of Franklin street. I hide Cresson from detection and help him

bottle, hepublicans and Democrate in that anyone who expresses his disbelief is looked upon assentirely too good for this earth, and that he ought to migrate to the in concealment until the statute of limita-tion will bar him from being criminally indieted for his crime A SUIT FOR PATENT RIGHTS.

The Alleged Appropriation of a Peculturiv

Constructed Stock Car. CHICAGO December 27 -- Mr. James Montgomery, of East Miltstone, N. J., commenced suit to-day in the United States from what I know as to how a large number of politicians consider these things, but from the cordial conversations I have had with I cannot tell how many people, who haven't the slightest interest in the matter is individually, for damages to the amount the consumer of articles manufactured of of \$150,000 for an infringement and appropriation of inventions and devices as secured to him under patents of August 7. within 21 years the price of this steel had 1888, and February 5, 1889. When seen in fallen from 30 to 50 per cent. reference to the suit this evening Mr. Montgomery said that the live stock company, through Mr. Morris, had 500 patent stock cars constructed and, without his (Mont-gomery's) knowledge or consent, used his exclusive patent and inventions in their

makeup. Similar suits, he says, will be begun immediately against some half dozen or more railroad companies who have been hauling stock cars constructed without his consent under his patents.

OKLAHOMA'S ELECTION DAY, I'wo Companies of Cavalry Will be There to

Prevent Trouble.

WASHINGTON, December 27 .- Acting on nstructions from the War Department, serve recognition and preference for services rendered their party, nor do I take any General Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has ordered two comstock in the cry because a man is rich there-fore he is dishonest and should never be given such preference, but I do say there is panies of cavalry to Oklahoma to remain here until after the election, which takes lace on the 30th. not such, not only for the reasons given, but also from the fact that should either of

Reports just received from Oktahoma are to the effect that there is no likelihood any serious trouble there on election day.

INGALLS HAS INFLUENZA. The Kansas Senator Has Been Attacked by the Popular Disease.

ATCHISON, KAN., December 27 .- Sens-

kind can not help but increase the already demoralized state of the public mind. This tor John J. Ingalls, who is at his home here spending the holiday vacation, was seized in time will not only increase corruption in with a cold last night, this morning develpolitics, but end in so disgusting all the better class of citizens that they will soon oping mild symptoms of the Russian influlose all interest in the duties they owe to

The attack is not sefious however, al-though it compelled Mr. Ingalls to cancel an engagement to address the State Teachciation at Topeka to-day.

WENT DOWN WITH M'GINTY. Several Acres of Land Near Wilkesbarre

to be a Senator, and if they do, and still continue (which they will do) to fight for such a Wanamaker honor, they are also unfitted for such a position."

The friends of Brice and Thomas attribute WILKESBARRE, December 27 .- A cave in of large proportions occurred at Plains, a suburb, this afternoon. Without warning the surface of the earth settled and great holes presented themselves, some of them 30 feet deep. At St. Leo a church was damthe opposition of Thurman to the fact that he is desirous of aiding Congressman Outh-waite as a compromise candidate, and who, it is understood, will announce himself in aged, as were also the parsonage and several other buildings. Several acres were

Take a Sudden Tumble.

Mrs. Parnell Still Needs Money. BORDENTOWN, N. J., December 27 .-Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, states that she has received only one-quarter of the \$5,000 reported to have been presented to her, and that when

all her obligations are met there will be but a small margin left for future necessities.

FEREV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE and Marian White write for tocertain changes in the present immigrant system, with a view to reconciling the long prevailing differences between the Federal and manifold authorities in charge of Immorrow's DISPATCH an interesting romance entitled "Outsets of New Years; Two Annual Com- These people had to be provided migration affairs at the port of New York. | mencements by a Fortune Seeker.

SHREE CENTS

A Regul rotection Day Be-

HIGH RATES ADVOCATED

for - Committee.

By Pittsburgers Interested in Tin Plate and Iron.

A VIRGINIAN AGAINST HARRISON

Protectionists had a big inning in the tariff hearing yesterday. Pittsburgers protested against low tariff on tin, crueible steel, enameled iron and wire rods. Virginians argued for protection for coal and iron, and a cutlery manufacturer spoke for protection for his ousiness. Politics entered somewhat into the discussion.

WASHINGTON, December 27 .- The Ways and Means Committee, at to-day's meeting, listened to a statement by C. S. Landers, of New Britain, Coun., on the subject of table cutlery. He was satisfied with the provisions of the Senate bill, except in regard to one feature of the classification. The average duty on table outlery imposed by the bill was 52 per cent, and the change in classification would increase the average to 5634 percent. The cutlery manufacturers would have to be protected or they would have to

Hon. J. Logan Chipman, of Michigan, read telegrams from various stove firms in Michigan, protesting against mica being removed from the free list.

Charles Brice, representing the Gold Dealers' Association, argued in layer of an increased duty on gold leaf and bronze THE DUTY ON ANVILS.

The savil, the oldest implement known to nankind, as it was characterized by Mr. Clark Fisher, of Trenton, N. J., was the next subject of discussion, and that gentleman presented the reasons why the duty as this is certain not to be conductive to con-tinued harmony. When, too, you take into consideration how soon things are forgotten in this world, and how uncertain men's prophecies are, I think it a much wiser

Bank of Conshohocken, William Henry
Cresson, has been seen near the scene of his crime. Several rumors have been started prophecies are, I think it a much wiser

that persons well acquainted with Cresson and he believed that it that was done there and he believed that if that was done they would be seld cheaper to the consumer, as it would enable the manufacturers to in-crease their output. Forty years ago, when he first went into business, there were 25 anvil firms in the country. Now they had become extinct with three exceptions. To lower the duty would have the effect of

wiping out these three establishments.
Mr. William C. Cronemeyer, of Pitteburg, described the unsuccessful efforts of American manufacturers to produce tin plates at a profit. In 1872 the firm with which he was connected had started to manufacture tin plates, and for three years had been successplates, and for three years and been successful. At that time the price of ordinary timplate was \$12 a ton, but it had failen to \$4, and his firm had been obliged, in 1886, to go out of that line of business. Then the price had again gone up, since the competition had been withdrawn.

tributed to the difference in the cost of lat The present duty was not a protective one, but that proposed by the Senate bill, while not as high as it ought to be, had the merits not as high as it ought to be, had the merits of being protective. If the tin plate industry could be built up in this country it would support a number of people nearly equal to the population of New York City. It conclusion Mr. Cronemeyer read an extant from the Promonger, published at London, warning the Weish tin plate manufacturers of the effort being made in America to increase duty on that article.

ica to increase duty on that article.
William Metcalf, of Pittsburg, interested these materials had been reduced. He stated that he sold steel to Mr. Fisher, to be used

GEORGE OLIVER'S VIEWS. Mr. George T. Oliver, of Pittsburg, addressed the committee on behalf of the wire-rod industry, including wire rods; wire nails and barb wire for fencing purposes. He de-scribed the growth of the business, and scribed the growth of the business, and asked that no reduction be made in the duty on these articles, as the supply was able to meet the demand, and stated that if the tariff was reduced, the price to the consumer would have to be advanced, and that if the provisions proposed by the Senate tariff bill of last session be carried out, they would be well satisfied.

A. B. Campbell, of West Virginia, an extensive nail manufacturer, was the next speaker. He was examined as to the condition of this business, etc., and urged that the duty proposed by the Senate tariff bill be adopted. Mr. Campbell controverted a statement made by Mr. Oliver, to the effect that the wire nail was cheaper than the cut nail, and contended that the contrary was

After a short recess, F. J. Slade, of Trenton, N. J., addressed the committee on the subject of structural iron. The price of iron beams to-day was 3 1-10 cents a pound. When he went into the business 20 years ago the price was about double that.

A COMBINATION CONFESSED. In response to a question by Mr. Flower, Mr. Slade stated that there was a combination among the producers of structural iron, but he denied that the profits of the business were too large. They did not average mere than 8 per cent. Unrestricted compe-tition would lead to bankruptcy. Combina-tion was advantageous to trade, and it was the duty of persons engaged in business to look after their own business. The manufacturers of beams simply said to one another: "Let us charge a fair price for our own goods." That was all the combination there was. No effort had been made to crush out the firms that did not belong to

standing that the production should be lim-General Imboden, of Virginia, speaking for his section of country, favored the reten-tion of the duty on coal and iron ore. In fact, he felt that it would be a wise policy to increase that duty. He described the growth of the coal, iron and railroad industry in Virginia, Tennesses and Kentucky, and contended that all this industry would be imperiled if coal were placed on the free

the combination, and there was no under-

ARGUING FOR THE SOUTH.

Having stated that coal from Virginia coal fields was sold in West India and Central America, General Imboden was asked by Mr. Carlisle whether, if that were true, the Virginia coal producers could not comthe Virginia coal producers could not compete in their own country with the Nova Scotia coal. Mr. Imboden responded in the negative, and declared that an abolition of the duty would ruin the coal industry of Virginia. He then proceeded to argue in support of retaining the duty on iron cre. He represented not skilled labor, but unskilled inbor. The men who worked the mines in the South were principally negroes.

[Continued on Seventh Page,]